USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

Indiana Crop & Weather Report

Released: September 6, 2011
Vol. 61, WC090611

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CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 4

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Some areas of the state experienced record setting heat late in the week which forced the major field crops closer to maturity, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. A few corn fields have been harvested in central and southern counties. Many soybean fields are now turning color and dropping leaves after July and August brought little rainfall for filling pods, creating concern over yields. Final hay cuttings have been light while pasture conditions have stayed relatively poor, causing some concern over supply shortages. Tobacco harvest rapidly advanced in southeastern counties.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 6.5 **days suitable for field work**. Ninety-one percent of the **corn** crop is in **dough** compared to 99 percent last year and 94 percent for the 5-year average. Fifty-seven percent of the corn acreage is in the **dent** stage compared with 89 percent last year and 67 percent for the 5-year average. Ten percent of the corn acreage is **mature** compared to 42 percent last year and 18 percent for the 5-year average. **Corn condition** is rated 34 percent good to excellent compared with 54 percent last year at this time.

Ninety-five percent of the **soybean** acreage is **setting pods** compared with 100 percent last year and 97 percent for the 5-year average. Ten percent of the soybean acreage is **shedding leaves** compared to 35 percent last year and 17 percent for the 5-year average. **Soybean condition** is rated 40 percent good to excellent compared with 51 percent last year at this time.

Major activities during the week included: Attending the Farm Progress Show, preparing harvest equipment, cleaning grain bins, applying insecticides, cutting and baling hay, mowing roadsides and taking care of livestock.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pastures are very dry and the **condition** is only rated 12 percent good to excellent compared with 18 percent last year. The **third cutting** of **alfalfa hay** is 91 percent complete compared with 93 percent last year and 87 percent for the 5-year average. High temperatures caused some stress to **Livestock**.

CROP PROGRESS

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg.
	Percent			
Corn in Dough	91	85	99	94
Corn in Dent	57	42	89	67
Corn Mature	10	3	42	18
Soybeans Setting Pods	95	88	100	97
Soybeans Shedding Lvs.	10	2	35	17
Alfalfa, Third Cutting	91	80	93	87
Tobacco Harvested	21	NA	36	21

CROP CONDITION

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excel-lent
	Percent				
Corn	10	18	38	29	5
Soybean	9	15	36	35	5
Pasture	20	37	31	11	1

SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK

Soil Moisture	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
	Percent		
Topsoil			
Very Short	31	24	33
Short	46	45	41
Adequate	23	31	26
Surplus	0	0	0
Subsoil			
Very Short	28	23	25
Short	44	43	46
Adequate	28	34	29
Surplus	0	0	0
Days Suitable	6.5	6.5	6.4

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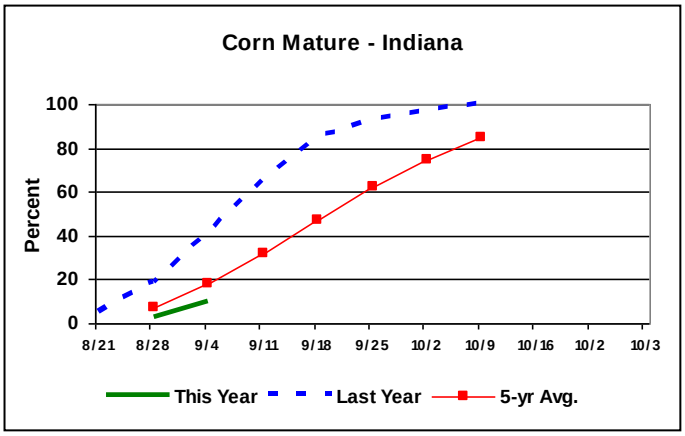
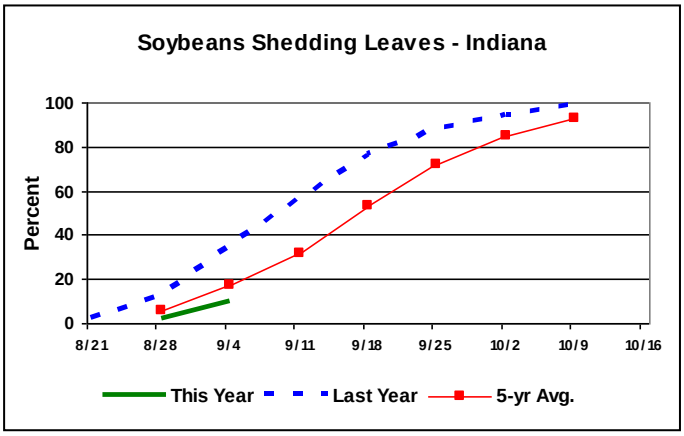
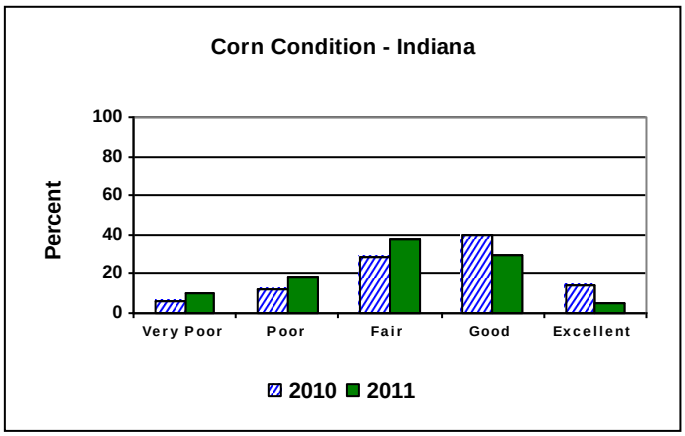
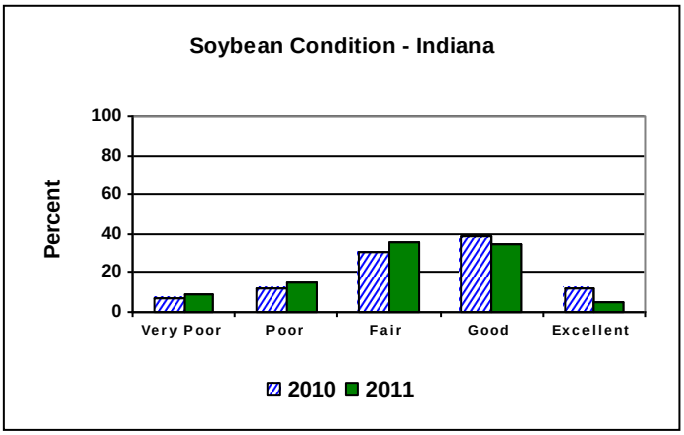
http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Indiana/

Crop Progress









Other Agricultural Comments And News

Continuous soybean? Now is the time to check those fields

Article was written by Anne Dorrance, Ohio State University and can be found at: http://corn.osu.edu/newsletters/2011/2011-29

We don't recommend growing soybeans year-after-year in the same field. The list is endless why this is not a good thing to do, but we also know that commodity prices, planting restrictions, landlords, etc. force this option on almost 1/3 of our field crop production acreage. This production practice is less than optimal primarily due to the build-up of pathogens in either the soil or on crop residues. If pathogen populations are too high, then the losses can be very substantial. Case and point, Soybean cyst nematode (SCN), frogeye leafspot and Sclerotinia white mold. There are several cases in Ohio, where low levels of a particular disease were found in a field at the end of one growing season and the same variety was then planted back into the same field the following year, which resulted in an outbreak of disease and greatly reduced yields. The key to preventing this from happening is to go look at those fields - now. In addition, the R6 growth stage is a very key time to tell if you chose the right variety for that particular field (resistance to Sudden Death Syndrome (SDS), SCN, White mold, Stem Canker, Frogeye) as well as if the pathogen population is increasing. Road side scouting/truck scouting doesn't work in these cases, you need to wade into the field and look into the canopy. Here is some of what we have been finding for ourselves and hearing about from others.

- Soybean cyst nematode (SCN). Over the next few weeks the fields will start to mature. Where SCN populations are very high we have observed that the SCN "hot spots" will mature much faster than the rest of the field, giving it a patchy appearance. For those pockets which are maturing early, dig up the plants and check the roots for the white pearls of the SCN females. They will be the size of the head of pin. If you can easily find them, this is a good field to put wheat or corn in for 2012.

- Sudden Death Syndrome (SDS) and Brown Stem Rot (BSR). Both of these diseases have similar foliar patterns. I tend to think that SDS has a brighter yellow cast to the leaves than BSR. BSR can also give a "greasy" appearance to the base of the stem. The best way to separate these two is to compare the crown and the pith. For SDS the internal tissues of the crown are gray and sometimes the blue-green color of the spores are on the surface of the root tissue; the pith is white and healthy. In contrast, BSR, the crown is white but the pith is chocolate brown color. For BSR, this discoloration of the pith may be the whole length of the plant or just at a few nodes. Soil pH plays a key role in symptom development for BSR, so that is something else to make note of. SCN also plays a role in the severity of the symptoms for SDS, again check those roots for signs of the SCN females.

(continued on page 4)

Weather Information Table

Week Ending Sunday, September 4, 2011

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
								April 1, 2011 through September 4, 2011				
	Air Temperature				Precip.		Avg 4 in Soil	Precipitation			GDD Base 50°F	
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Temp	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
Northwest (1)												
Chalmers_5W	96	51	73	+4	0.48	2		28.02	+8.42	63	2663	+30
Francesville	96	53	74	+7	0.08	1		25.63	+6.04	63	2653	+225
Valparaiso_AP_I	95	51	74	+7	0.47	2		23.55	+3.14	63	2699	+293
Wanatah	96	45	71	+4	0.66	2	79	28.01	+8.16	79	2382	+79
Winamac	96	54	75	+8	0.28	1	76	27.54	+7.95	73	2604	+176
North Central (2)												
Plymouth	98	51	74	+6	0.32	2		25.52	+5.75	69	2645	+98
South_Bend	95	52	76	+9	0.17	2		24.11	+4.99	71	2794	+400
Young_America	95	50	74	+6	0.02	1		24.71	+5.93	54	2736	+238
Northeast (3)												
Fort_Wayne	96	50	75	+7	0.11	3		21.42	+3.79	68	2995	+494
Kendallville	95	52	73	+6	0.30	1		26.62	+8.43	89	2658	+307
West Central (4)												
Greencastle	95	51	73	+3	0.09	2		26.15	+4.11	65	2742	-70
Perrysville	100	52	77	+8	0.21	2	86	21.17	+0.20	57	3016	+394
Spencer_Ag	100	53	77	+7	0.05	1		24.67	+2.11	58	3060	+409
Terre_Haute_AFB	98	53	77	+6	0.03	1		24.35	+3.51	62	3198	+403
W_Lafayette_6NW	98	53	75	+7	0.05	2	81	28.48	+8.94	64	2875	+389
Central (5)												
Eagle_Creek_AP	97	54	77	+8	0.13	1		22.60	+2.90	64	3253	+479
Greenfield	99	53	76	+7	1.55	3		28.55	+6.91	75	3032	+372
Indianapolis_AP	100	60	80	+10	0.13	1		20.29	+0.59	60	3386	+612
Indianapolis_SE	97	52	76	+6	0.41	2		27.58	+7.28	67	2957	+197
Tipton_Ag	96	49	73	+5	0.00	0	82	28.34	+8.49	64	2806	+390
East Central (6)												
Farmland	96	48	74	+7	0.01	1	84	22.54	+3.29	69	2836	+477
New_Castle	98	49	73	+6	0.48	2		30.03	+9.19	62	2752	+335
Southwest (7)												
Evansville	100	57	80	+8	0.00	0		33.47	+13.66	51	3700	+484
Freelandville	101	57	80	+9	0.46	1		24.69	+4.04	51	3360	+472
Shoals_8S	103	51	76	+6	0.04	1		30.80	+8.37	50	3134	+338
Stendal	98	58	79	+7	0.06	1		39.21	+16.94	52	3398	+364
Vincennes_5NE	101	57	79	+8	0.50	1	85	33.48	+12.83	54	3412	+524
South Central (8)												
Leavenworth	101	57	79	+9	0.20	1		32.60	+9.62	68	3374	+593
Oolitic	99	52	76	+6	1.10	1	81	35.24	+13.60	63	3011	+336
Tell_City	100	61	80	+7	0.00	0		32.93	+10.17	53	3525	+438
Southeast (9)												
Brookville	100	51	76	+7	0.35	2		27.53	+6.52	65	3139	+598
Greensburg	98	53	76	+7	0.15	1		30.23	+9.10	59	3210	+617
Seymour	99	50	76	+7	0.29	2		29.74	+9.06	54	3024	+352

DFN = Departure From Normal.
GDD = Growing Degree Days.
Precipitation (Rainfall or melted snow/ice) in inches.
Precipitation Days = Days with precip of .01 inch or more.
Air Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit.

For more weather information, visit www.awis.com or call 1-888-798-9955.

- Frogeye leaf spot. This foliar disease has become established in Ohio and successfully overwintered again in 2011. Inoculum levels were low but it is present in a few fields in Ohio. Check the mid and upper canopies for this disease, if present; change to a variety with higher levels of resistance or switch to wheat or corn in 2012.

- Sclerotinia stem rot. Plants with this will begin to appear in those locations that had cool nights and closed canopy during flowering. I found the first plant last week, with a lesion near the base of the plant, the plants will stand tall with the leaves withered and thick cottony growth on the main or side branches. There are some fields that get this disease every year, these fields are always best to rotate to prevent buildup of inoculum to too high a level. Under no-till conditions, sclerotia (the survival structures) will break down on the soil surface faster than if they are buried.

- Phytophthora stem canker can actually be found throughout the year, approximately 1 to 2 weeks after a heavy rain. As you are walking through the fields, if you find scattered dead plants or those that are wilted with a chocolate brown canker colonizing the stem, that plant was killed by Phytophthora sojae. For 2012 choose a variety with a higher level of field resistance or partial resistance. The Rps genes are still important, but they no longer provide full protection across a field.

By taking the time to check fields now, to see what is happening in a given field will help you make better decisions on variety selection as well as what to plant in that field in 2012. For images of these diseases and for more information on all Soybean diseases vist the Plant Pathology, Ohio field crop diseases website at: http://oardc.osu.edu/ohiofieldcropdisease/t01_pageview2/Home.htm

The INDIANA CROP & WEATHER REPORT (USPS 675-770), (ISSN43-817X) is issued weekly April through November by the USDA, NASS Indiana Field Office, 1435 Win Hentschel Blvd, Suite 110, West Lafayette, IN 47906-4151. For information on subscribing, send request to above address. POSTMASTER: Send address change to the USDA, NASS, Indiana Field Office, 1435 Win Hentschel Blvd, Suite 110, West Lafayette, IN 47906-4151.

WEEKLY NEWS REPORT

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